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Seoul Students Demonstrate, Demand Bribery Probe, End to "Yushin"

Some 500 south Korean students met on Dec. 8 on the campus of Seoul University and demonstrated, defying the strict presidential ban on rallies and demonstrations.

The students, most of them from the law school, demanded restoration of democracy and abolition of the 1972 "yushin constitution" which gives "president" Pak Jung Hi extraordinary powers and empowers him to issue "emergency decrees."

They also urged the "government" to make a full account of the bribery scandal in Washington, denouncing its blackout on news reporting on the scandal.

Placards carried by the students read: "Lift Presidential Decree No. 9!" "Probe into the Park Tongsun Scandal!" and "Repeal the Yushin Constitution!"

The "presidential decree" of May 13, 1975 bans virtually all forms of political dissent. More than 200 persons, including many students, are believed to have been arrested under it.

Around 30 plainclothes men broke up the demonstration. A fierce battle took place between the students and the police. A number of demonstrators were arrested, according to reports.

That day at the rally the students made public a "declaration for democratic national salvation"(See box), which condemns the Pak Jung Hi clique for its ruthless suppression of people and the traitorous payoffs to Washington politicians. Copies of the declaration were distributed to the students at the rally.

This year, south Korean students strenuously challenged Pak's draconian rule without letup.

When the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation" was issued by 18 democratic dissident leaders, students secretly distributed copies of it throughout south Korea. In August, they bravely conducted a demonstration in Mokpo city, demanding release of the democratic figures detained in connection with the March 1 declaration incident.

On Oct. 15, just before the fourth anniversary of the notorious "October yushin," about 300 students of Seoul University held a rally and demonstrated, calling for the overthrow of the dictator. On Nov. 30 some 250 Christian students in Kwangju city demonstrated to express support for the March 1 declaration.

The Dec. 8 student action is a continuation of these stubborn struggles of students. This clearly shows that with no harsh suppression can the dictator hold in check the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and freedom.

As the disclosure of Seoul's payoff scandal is shaking the Pak "regime" to its foundation, the students' uprising has dealt a more serious blow to it.

Reporting the recent demonstration from Seoul, a correspondent of the Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun" said: "As the south Koreans are deeply concerned about the government's large-scale payoffs to U.S. politicians, which is widely talked about among them, the student action will, sooner or later, cause another greater anti-government move among the people."

DECLARATION

All the students of the nation!

Fellow students, who have arisen resolutely in a struggle whenever our fatherland was in a crisis and burned your youthful ardor in the struggle against imperialism and fascism,

Our national history calls us again. The sky is dark and the ground is frozen but nobody dares to tell the truth, and all people keep silent. How long do we have to put up with this oppressive silence?

Fellow students! We students of the nation are duty-bound to expose this ugly realities of life.

On Nov. 17, 1972—we shudder to think of this day—what has been brought to us with the "yushin constitution" which was imposed upon us amidst the thunderous noise of tanks? It is emergency measures. The present rulers have put many righteous men and women into prison, trampling underfoot campus freedom and independence of the press and speech.

In schools, they also have completely deprived all the students of their right to autonomous activity, using the Patriotic Students Corps as a tool.

The skyrocketing prices and starvation wages are threatening the right of workers to life, with the workers deprived of the three rights of labor.

In principle, a constitution should be something that accords well with the interests of the nation, but the present regime, an authoritarian in identifying the nation with itself, tramples underfoot the democratic moves for a constitutional amendment.

How can a man, whose lifespan is limited, dictate the whole course of future national history?

How can a man, whose wisdom is limited, trample underfoot freedom, the unlimited source of vitality?

How can a man, whose ability is limited, meet alone the constantly changing security needs of the nation?

How can a man, whose leadership is limited, intend to maintain the government of the nation for ever?

In addition, the present rulers have downgraded the Korean nation's self-respect by bribing U.S. officials. They gave tens of millions of dollars to Ford and Kissinger to win their favor and have them support their corrupt regime.

The immorality of the present regime is not confined to the present case.

When he seized power through the May 16, 1961 coup, Pak Jung Hi at first promised not to run in the presidential election, but he changed his mind. In the 1967 election he pledged not to run for the third term, but he did run. When the 1971 election was held, he stressed that his candidacy was the last. But he cooked up the "yushin constitution," backed with tanks. We should not be duped by him any longer.

The "yushin constitution" fabricated under the rule of tanks and combat boots represents nothing but a picture of the destroyed constitutional order. We resolutely and completely reject the "revitalized constitution."

A movement for the restoration of democracy is now about to start here, at this Kwanak (the seat of Seoul University), breaking the silence before a typhoon, in order to open a new page for our country's national history.

Holding aloft the torch of justice, freedom and truth, we have adopted the following resolution:

1. We strongly fight against the "yushin constitution" and the dictatorial system.
2. We strongly demand the "emergency decree No. 9" be abolished.
3. We strongly demand that the government make cleancut explanation on the scandal about the bribery of U.S. congressmen.

Korean students in Japan express their firm solidarity with the south Korean brothers. A meeting was held on Dec. 9 at Chosen University in Tokyo to support the patriotic struggle of Seoul University students.

Anti-Pak Coup Unveiled

Some high-ranking south Korean officials and officers are reported to have been arrested and investigated by the "KCIA" on charges of an attempt to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi "regime," which is being plunged into a grave crisis following the bombshell disclosure of the payoff scandal in Washington, D.C.

A trial of Kang Mun Bong, 53, a "national assemblyman" and a retired lieutenant general, was held on Oct. 27 in the Seoul district court on charges of violation of "presidential emergency decree No. 9." He was charged with defaming the "head of state" and taking bribes.

The arrest of the "lawmaker" and those who offered bribes to him on Aug. 25 was already reported widely by the south Korean press. But, the offense of defaming the "head of state" was disclosed for the first time during the trial.

This offense is related to his talk on Aug. 20 with a Japanese at a restaurant in Seoul that no one in south Korea could blame "president" Pak Jung Hi for receiving a huge amount of bribes, though in Japan former prime minister Tanaka's bribe-taking from the Lockheed Aircraft Co. was criticized.

It is rarely in south Korea that those in power or close to the "government" are charged with involvement in a bribery case. Usually such a case is utilized as a veil of a political plot. If people like Kang very close to power as a "president-appointed yujonghoe lawmaker" is indicted for taking bribes, there in the ruling circles is no one free from this offense.

The "national assemblyman" on Dec. 8 told the Seoul district court that the "KCIA" had tortured him to make him confess that a number of persons including members of a secret political organization supported the presidential candidacy of "assembly chairman" Chong Il Kwon in 1978, according to an AP correspondent.

Probably, the reason for Kang's prosecution lies somewhere else.

The Korean-language paper "Sinhan Minbo (New Korea)" published by anti-Pak south Koreans in the United States, Sep. 23, reported that coinciding with Kang's arrest, former "vice-chairman" of the south Korean "legislature" Kim Jin Man was arrested at Kimpo airport of Seoul when he was about to leave for abroad with his son. He was found carrying 30,000 dollars with him.

Kim, onetime treasurer of the ruling "Democratic-Republican Party," is regarded as one of former "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil's close associates. But he was not recommended as a "president-appointed lawmaker" after his boss Kim Jong Pil resigned.

The arrest of the former "vice-chairman" must have something to do with Kang's arrest, said a well-informed source here.

What is more, according to a source well informed of the south Korean presidential mansion Blue House, the late Kim Song Gon, former treasurer of the south Korean ruling party, did not die of cerebral hemorrhage caused by high blood-pressure as reported last year, but his death was caused by acute heart failure, a method of assassination newly developed and often used by the American CIA.

He was said killed by poison that causes acute heart failure, for he had access to too many supersecrets of Pak Jung Hi.

In the wake of these moves, the Seoul "government" suddenly cancelled the ceremony for the October 1 "national army day." There is no doubt that the decision was related to the arrest of the retired general.

It is said that day there was an attempted coup among the military. Otherwise, there was no reason why the celebration to demonstrate south Korea's military power had to be cancelled.

Kang's offense presumably stem from his involvement with this attempted coup.

In the inner circles of power, there are signs of some section breaking away from Pak Jung Hi. It is rumored here that Chong Il Kwon, "chairman of the national assembly" and former "prime minister," is deeply involved in this attempt. He is said to have been investigated by the "KCIA."

Kang's arrest was reportedly followed by the unpublised arrest of a number of officers hailing from Hamgyong Province. After Kang's arrest, the Sudaemun prison in Seoul seem to be acutely guarded by the army.

Involved in the attempted coup were also some leading businessmen. The south Korean businessman Li Hak Su, president of the Kwangmyong Printing Corp. and the Korea Deep-Sea Fishery Co. was arrested on Dec. 4 by the Seoul police on charges of involvement in the attempted coup. He also hails from Hamgyong Province like Chong and Kang.

As different anti-Pak plots are brewing on behind the scene with the tyrant placed under fire because of the payoff scandal, even the American CIA, the godfather of the Pak "regime," sneaked into the presidential office "Blue House" to wiretap the paranoiac dictator.

With Pak losing his power, his associates are desperately seeking to save themselves from the imminent fall of the puppet "regime."

New Bribery Case Disclosed

A U.S. Government agency said on Dec. 8 it was investigating an American defense contractor it suspected of bribing congressmen and government officials over military sales to south Korea, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The Securities and Exchange Commission(SEC), which polices the stock exchange and companies, said it had been investigating the contractor E-Systems Inc. of Dallas, since last June.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is probing allegations that south Korea bribed congressmen with gifts worth thousands of dollars to build up support of the Seoul "government."

The SEC filed papers in a district court asking a California court to order two men, south Korean Ryu Jong Ho and naturalized U.S. citizen Howard Lee, to answer subpoenas issued by the commission.

The two Koreans resident in California are said field-agents of the south Korean consultant Korean Research Institute, which made a contract with the E-Systems Inc. on the sale of tactical communications equipment amounting to 29 million dollars to the south Korean army.

The SEC sources said the U.S. embassy in Seoul recommended in 1973 a list of several Koreans including the two men as agents for the E-Systems Inc. Then, present Under-Secretary of State Habbib was the U.S. ambassador to south Korea.

In a statement to the court, the commission said their initial investigations showed that the two men might have paid bribes to congressmen or government officials in connection with the sales of military equipment by the Dallas contractor to south Korea.

The Justice Department and the FBI investigate the south Korean consultant's connection with the "KCIA" and the Seoul "government."

"KCIA" Cheats US Army Procurement Agency

The New York Times, Oct. 28, in an article "Seoul Is Said to Allow Companies to Cheat American Army" contributed by John W. Finney, probed the alleged collusive bidding by south Korean concerns on goods and services purchased by the U.S. army in south Korea. The article:

Army investigations have concluded that the South Korean Government has condoned if not controlled a practice of collusive bidding among Korean contractors that is costing United States military units in South Korea about $20 million a year.

Proxmire Discloses Summaries

Summaries of two recent Army investigative reports were made public today by Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, who protested that "collusive bidding practices backed with strong-arm enforcement by Korean contractors is costing American taxpayers $15 million to $25 million annually."

On the basis of discussions with Pentagon officials, Proxmire aides said there were indications that in the past the Korean intelligence agency and the Korean national police had financed part of their programs out of the artificially high prices charged the United States Army procurement agency in South Korea.

The two reports—one by the Army's Criminal Investigative Division, the other by the Army Material Command—paint a picture of bribery, rigged bids, intimidation and assaults against a backdrop of knowledge if not participation by the South Korean Government.

From the reports it is apparent that the Defense Department has known about the collusive practices at least since 1969 and has made periodic protests with no resulting corrective actions on the part of the South Korean Government.

One of the bluntest protests was made in a letter of June 13, 1975, from Lieut. Gen. John Murphy to Lee Song Ock, his counterpart on the joint committee on the status-of-forces agreement between the two nations.

'Collusion Is Rampant'

Until November 1973, General Murphy said, "there were strong indications that the Republic of Korea Central Intelligence Agency almost totally controlled" contracting for United States forces in Korea.

"Since that time," he continued, "it appears that the R.O.K. C.I.A. is no longer directly involved" in contracting by the United States Army procurement agency "but that the Republic of Korea Government's control is almost as pervasive as before."

In protesting "the intolerable environment," General Murphy said the United States Army had "detailed records of the threats, assaults, intimidation and dishonest practices as well as the Republic of Korea Government's role therein." He suggested that unless the South Korean Government took corrective action, such reports might be made public by congressional investigators.

Under a 1962 Korean law, a Korean military contractors association was formed, and only members of the association are allowed to bid on American military contracts.

'Tango Fee' Received

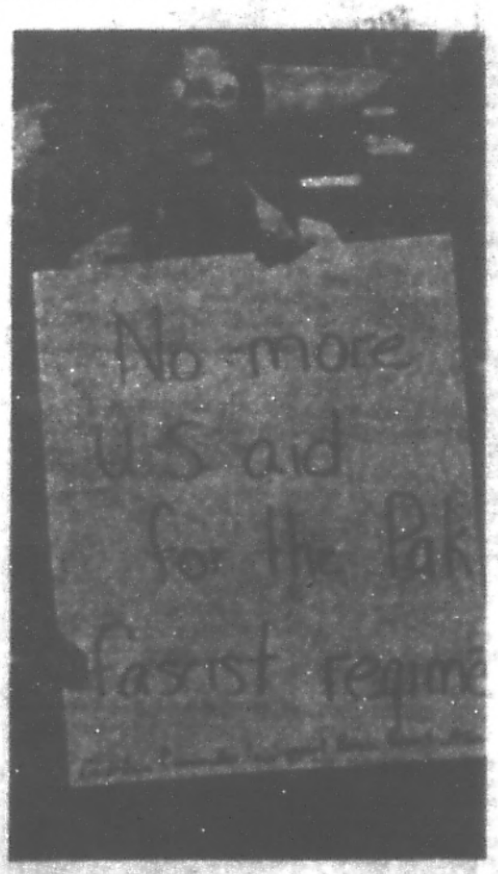
Through bribery of American and Korean employees of the United States Army, according to the reports, the association is able to get advance notice of future contracts and estimated prices. Members of the association then hold secret meetings, known as "tangoes," to determine which contractor will be allowed to get the bid. All other bids come in at much higher levels.

The association receives a membership fee, a "tango fee" from participants in the meeting and often a percentage of the United States Army contract. The suggestion, never completely documented in the reports, is that some of these fees go back to the Korean Government and its officials.

The association, according to the Army reports, has its own "enforcement arm," known as Kon Che Hoe (Mutual Benefit Association), which operates behind a "front organization" in Seoul called the Toe Han Hopkido (Physical Fitness Association). At one point, according to the Army reports, the Toe Han Hopkido was headed by Park Chung Kyu, former head of the presidential bodyguard and personal friend and confidant of President Park Chung Hee.

The purpose of the Kon Che Hoe organization, as described by General Murphy, "range from discouraging competition, punishing dissenters and extracting unauthorized information."

"This organization," he said, "has threatened potential contractors, beaten American and Korean citizens, stolen U.S. Government bid solicitations and engaged in widespread bribery and intimidation."



An American demonstrator in New York demanding the U.S. Government stop aid to the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime."

US House Hearing on Panmunjom

It was clearly disclosed as a result of an investigation by the U.S. House International Affairs Sub-committee that the August 18 "Panmunjom incident" had, after all, been caused by the U.S.

A hearing before the Sub-committee on International Political and Military Affairs of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives was held on September 1, concerning the "Panmunjom incident."

It was made clear during the hearing that the incident was deliberately provoked by the Ford Administration. It disclosed among others the fact U.S. Army men had set 3 cameras in advance in the place where the incident occurred and that a platoon of guards were assembled in a place about 600 meters away from where the incident occurred.

(Details on page 3)

CIA Tells Pak to Resign

The Seoul-Washington relations are increasingly strained with the recent American disclosure of south Korea's millions of dollars of payoff to American congressmen and government officials.

If south Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi tries to stay in office for next six years(from 1978), he would be finished in a coup, and the best way for Pak, a high-ranking American CIA official warned, is to resign from presidency.

The Japanese daily "Yomiuri Shimbun," Dec. 10, printed a foreign press report from Washington, quoting a CIA Asian expert Donald Gregg as urging the south Korean dictator to step down. He was addressing a lecture meeting at Texas University on Oct. 6. His speech was carried by the Dec. 8 issue of the U.S. magazine "Counterspy" mainly dealing with the CIA activities.

The CIA official was a station chief of the American agency in south Korea till last year. Also he had served in Japan for 11 years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department on Dec. 9 criticized south Korea that its statements on the alleged bugging of the presidential mansion in Seoul by the U.S. were "not helpful" to the U.S.-south Korean relations, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The State Department's strong response was prompted by Seoul's statements, Dec. 8 and 9, that ties between Seoul and Washington could be damaged by the American Government's refusal to comment on a press report in October that the U.S. had bugged the presidential palace and overheard conversations linking "president" Pak Jung Hi to the south Korean bribes to U.S. congressmen.

Seoul's "Cabinet Reshuffle" Deceptive

South Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi December 4 carried out a "cabinet reshuffle" to relieve Sin Jik Su of his office as the "director" of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" and replace some "ministers" with his another "confidants."

"Construction minister" Kim Chae Kyu was appointed "director of KCIA."

"Justice minister" Hwang San Duk was shifted to the post of "education minister" and "attorney general" Li Son Jun became new "justice minister."

"Special presidential assistant" Li Yong Hi was appointed "national unification minister."

"Minister without portfolio" Sin Hyong Sik was named to take up the "portfolio of construction minister" and Chang Kyong Sun, a member of the "national assembly" from the "Democratic Republican Party", became "minister without portfolio."

The "replacement" of some top underlings in the puppet "regime" by Pak Jung Hi is a link in his shameless, foolish scheme to help himself out of the crisis, finding himself isolated and rejected within and without for his indelible crimes.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's large-scale payoffs to the U.S. has given rise to strong denunciation and indignation among the world public, causing quite a stir in all parts of the world.

Pak Jung Hi isolated and rejected within and without is craftily trying to shift on to his subordinates the responsibility for all his fascist and treacherous crimes and di er elsewhere the spearhead of denunciation directed to him.

The dictator intended to tide over the situation created by the bribery scandal by dismissing the deputy director of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency." But the situation turned more unfavourable as one of his kinsmen sought asylum in a foreign country. This compelled him to fire the director of the puppet "Central Intelligence Agency" and conduct a partial "cabinet reshuffle," shifting the responsibility on to others, in an attempt to tone down public censure and deceive the people.

With no avail, however, can the puppet clique fool the south Korean people or escape the world wide denunciation.

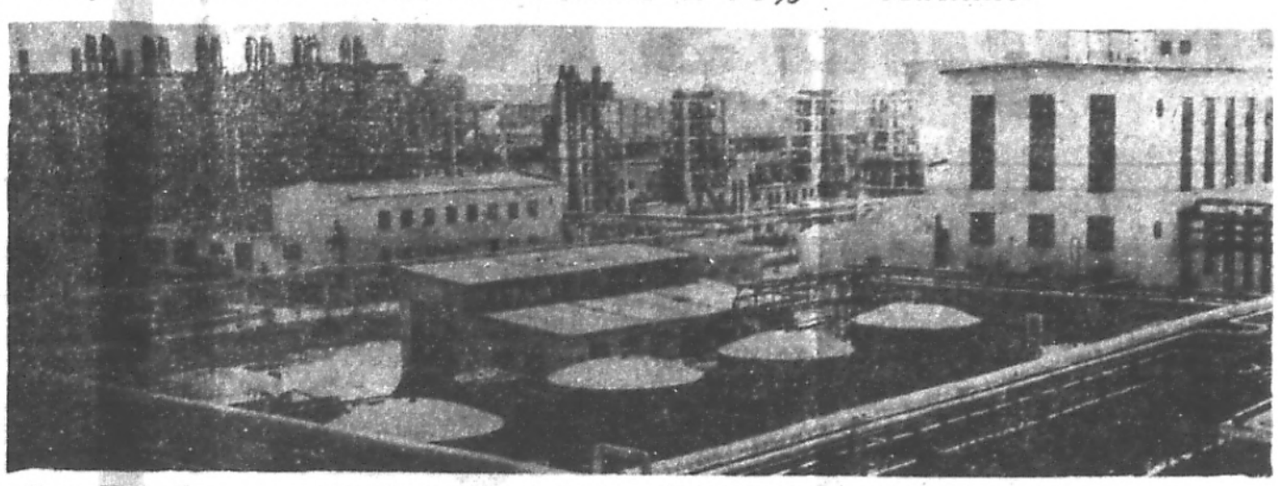
Chongryun's Comment

Li Gye Baik, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), made public a statement on December 8 disclosing the deceptive nature of the Seoul's "cabinet reshuffle."

Saying that their "cabinet reshuffle" is, needless to say, a sinister deceptive trick to realize their wild desire for long-term office and prop up the fascist system by all means, he bitterly denounced with surging indignation this trick of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Firm Independent National Economy

Domestically Produces 72% Raw Materials & 98% Machines



Before Liberation

When the lifeline of the economy of a country is controlled by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists, it is obvious that its people suffer from plunder and exploitation by them.

Korea was not an exception during the Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945).

Japanese capitalists exploited Korea's rich underground resources: For example, iron, anthracite, black lead, zinc, tungsten, magnesite and fluorspar. Their output increased 50 times between 1910 and 1940, and the rate of their export to Japan also rose from 12 percent to 97 percent.

In these days, there were 13 mining companies, which were, except one, run by Japanese capitalists and accounted for eighty percent of their total output.

Japan developed war industries there to prepare for aggressive wars in Korea and China, but they were lopsided, colonialistic ones.

Korea was really a supply base of raw materials and served as a market for Japanese goods.

Korea's engineering industry accounted for only 1.6 percent of its total industrial output.

Pig iron accounted for 80 percent and steel, 20 percent of the total output of the iron and steel industry.

Ninety percent of pig iron and 70 percent of steel were carried to Japan.

Korea's chemical industry concentrated on the production of fertilizer and gunpowder.

As for light industry, per capita output of textiles in Korea was 14 cm.

When the Japanese army was defeated in 1945, it fled from Korea after destroying 53 enterprises.

Democratic Reforms

After the liberation, Korea started developing her national economy. In August, 1946, she confiscated about one thousand main industrial enterprises and transport and communication systems owned by the Japanese and the comprador capitalists and then put them under the ownership of all people and the state, while enforcing democratic reforms, including an agrarian reform, a labor law and the equality of the sexes.

The nationalization of the main industries including steel, fuel, power and machinery-making provided a sound foundation for today's independent economy of the north.

Home-Made Raw Materials

At present, the iron ore output is estimated at 13 million tons, per capita output reaching 810 kilograms. In 1973, the per capita output of iron ore was 5.88 kilograms in Japan; 32 kilograms in England; 300 kilograms in France.

Since the nationalization of coal mining, the DPRK has attached importance to utilizing coal as a major raw material and an essential energy source.

Before the liberation, coal deposits in the whole of Korea were estimated at 1,700 million tons—1,350 million tons of anthracite coal and 350 million tons of brown coal. After the liberation, however, it was revealed in 1963 as a result of geological researches that 800 million tons of coal deposits are in the northern half.

In 1944 immediately before the liberation there were 26 power stations with their total capacity of 1,430,000 kwh. In accordance with the nationalization policy in 1946, the electric power industry was nationalized and its output increased to 6 billion kwh in 1948.

The power output jumped to 28 billion kwh under the 6-Year Plan. The per capita output today is equal to that of France and other developed countries.

Its self-sufficiency rate of energy is 70 percent.

Even if the world's oil is exhausted, the country's national economy will not be affected.

Although Japan places second in gross national product, she in 1975 depended upon imports for 77.4 percent in oil supply and 89.9 percent in energy supply.

If oil producing countries should cut oil supplies to Japan, her supply of electricity would stop, electric trains would not move and factories would not operate. The same thing could happen to West Germany and England whose rates of self-sufficiency in crude oil are 6.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

Judging from these facts, it is very clear that the DPRK economy has strong foundations.

In the meantime the DPRK has strived to develop both heavy and light industries, giving priority to machine-building industry.

A table as shows, the machine-building industry has markedly developed and now accounts for 31.4 percent of the total industrial output. Before the liberation, the rate was 1.6 percent, and the country was not able to make even a machine tool. The development of machine-building industry in the DPRK is really a wonder.

The rate of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment reaches 98.1 percent. The DPRK is now able to produce in five days as much machinery and equipment as their production value in 1947 immediately before the Korean War.

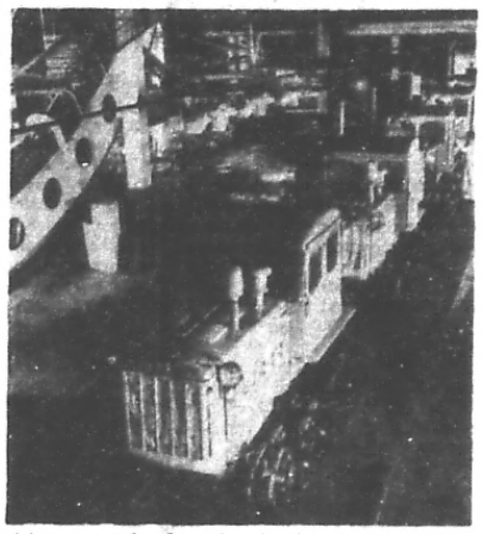
In 1971, the total output of the machine-building industry was 569 times that in 1946.

Increasing Export of Industrial Products

Recently the DPRK has been receiving many orders from abroad and exporting various kinds of plants such as power stations, chemical, metallurgical, cement plants and light industry equipment to more than 100 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

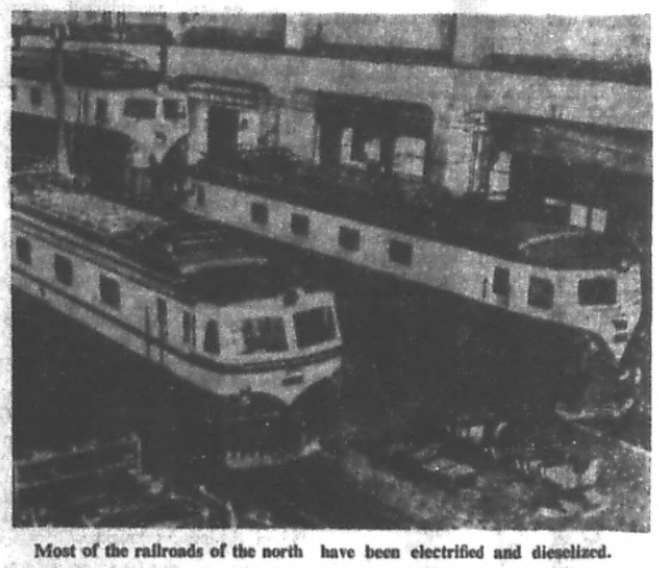
The percentage of industrial output in the total output of both agriculture and industry has jumped from 29.9 percent in 1946 to 75.3 percent in 1970.

More epoch-making is that the country is fully mechanizing and automatizing the most laborious work processes such as work under high temperature and harmful conditions. The rate of mechanization and automatization in the country is about the same as in other industrialized countries of the world.



▲A view of the February 8 Vinalon Factory in Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province

◀High-performance tractors are mass-produced.



Most of the railroads of the north have been electrified and dieselized.

Rate of Engineering Industry in Industrial Output

1944	1.6 %
1946	5.1
1948	7.4
1949	8.1
1953	15.3
1956	17.3
1959	20.6
1960	21.3
1967	25.8
1976	31.4

News in Brief

Nov. 25

* A 1977-1978 plan for cultural exchange was signed in Cairo to implement the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Nov. 27

* An agreement on radio and T.V. broadcasting cooperation between the Central Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the "Voice of Vietnam" Broadcasting Station under the immediate control of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

Dec. 1

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sok Gi, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Education Committee, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement.

Dec. 3

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang by plane to visit Bulgaria, Albania and Czechoslovakia.

Dec. 4

* Angel Felas Moreno, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the DPRK, left Pyongyang by train at the recall of his home government.

Dec. 5

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Guk Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country to be held in Bulgaria.

Dec. 7

* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang by plane to visit the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by Hong Gun Pyo also left Pyongyang by air to visit China. (KCNA)

Major News In 1976

February

* A seminar on the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was held in Pakistan on Feb. 26, sponsored by "the committee for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association.

* President Kim Il Sung guided on the spot the urban construction work and the rural work in Anju area on Feb. 27 and March 1.

* A seminar on the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by President Kim Il Sung was held in Nepal on Feb. 29, sponsored by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.

March

* A national meeting of agricultural activists was held on March 4 and 5 in Pyongyang. President Kim Il Sung set forth again the target to produce 8 million tons of grain this year.

* Nam Il, vice-Premier of the Administration Council passed away on March 7, 1976 at the age of 63 by an unexpected accident.

April

* An enlarged plenary meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between April 3 and 5 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

* The diplomatic ties were established with the People's Republic of Angola on April 13.

* The youth football team of the DPRK won the first place in the 18th Asian Youth Football Championships held in Bangkok between April 20 and May 8.

* The Third Asian Table Tennis Championships was held in Pyongyang from April 25 to May 7 with over 450 delegations from 31 countries. Miss Pak Yong Sun and Miss Kim Chang Ae won the women's doubles game.

* The Sixth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held from April 27 to 29 at the Mansu-dae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang. The session approved the state budget and the "Law on Nursing and Educating the Children of the DPRK."

May

* The DPRK was admitted to "the group of 77 countries" as its full member on May 10 at its ministerial meeting held in Nairobi.

* A talk was held on May 15 between President Kim Il Sung and Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Mali. He visited the DPRK from May 14 to 19.

* Hong Won Gil, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK passed away on May 16, at the age of 51 after a long illness.

* A talk was held on May 22 between President Kim Il Sung and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He visited the DPRK from May 21 to 26.

* The diplomatic ties were established with the Federal Republic of Nigeria on May 25.

June

* The diplomatic ties were established with the Papua New Guinea on June 1.

* A talk was held in Pyongyang on June 6 between President Kim Il Sung and Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He visited the DPRK from June 4 to 11.

July

* A talk was held in Pyongyang on July 10 between President Kim Il Sung and Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin. He visited the DPRK from July 10 to July 15.

* Mr. Ku Yong Jo carried off on July 31 a gold in the bantam weight and Mr. Li Byong Uk carried off a silver medal in the light flyweight boxing events in the 21st Olympics held in Montreal, Canada.

August

* The Government of the DPRK issued a statement on Aug. 5 in connection with the fact the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have finished war preparations and were going over to the adventurous machinations to directly ignite the fuse of war.

* A talk was held on August 10 in Pyongyang between President Kim Il Sung and Seretse Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana. He visited the DPRK from Aug. 9 to 13.

* Resolution on Korean Question was adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo on Aug. 16-19.

* The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed a grave provocation against the DPRK side in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom on Aug. 18.

* Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army published the report on Aug. 19 concerning the Panmunjom incident.

* The diplomatic ties were established with the Republic of Seychelles on Aug. 24. As a result, the number of the countries which established diplomatic ties with the DPRK amounts to 94.

September

* President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in South Pyongan Province (Sep. 15-20), South Hwanghae Province (Sep. 25-27) and North Hwanghae Province (Sep. 24, 27 and 28).

* Choi Yong Kun, vice-President of the DPRK, passed away on Sep. 19, at the age of 76 after a long illness.

* The "International Scientific Symposium on the Juche Idea" was held in Antananarive, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from Sep. 28 to 30 with over 1,000 participants from 50 countries.

October

* The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from Oct. 11 to 14. The following two items were placed on the agenda of the plenary meeting: 1. On the Summing Up of the Farming in 1976 (up to the meeting the target to produce 8 million tons of grain was successfully carried out); 2. On Capturing ahead of Time the Height of 10 Million Tons of Grain by Thoroughly Implementing the Five-Point Policy of Nature-Remaking Set Forth by the Party.

* President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in various domains of the national economy of Kangwon Province (Oct. 25-Nov. 6.)

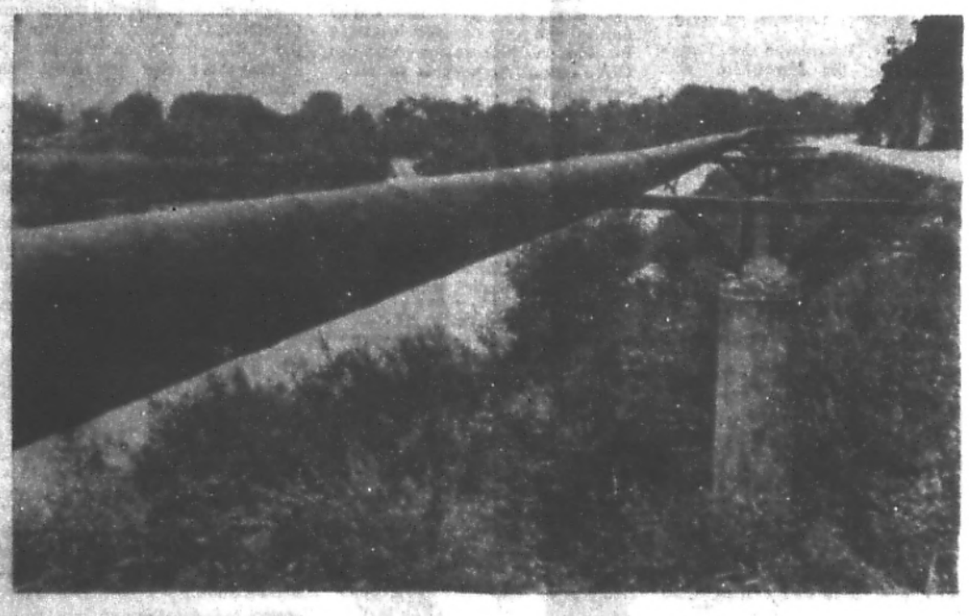
* Mr. Kim Song Ho won on Oct. 27 the first place at the violin contest of the Sixth World Young Musicians Competition held in Beograd, Yugoslavia.

November

* President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance on South Hamgyong Province (Nov.6-19) and called a meeting of active fishery workers in the eastern coastal area on Nov. 14 and 15 in Hamhung City, S. Hamgyong Province.

* President Kim Il Sung on Nov. 28 called at Kim Il Sung University which met its 30th founding anniversary.

Iron Ore Transported by 98-Km-Long Pipeline



A great quantity of dressed iron ores are transported from Musan to Chongjin by a 98-km-long pipeline.

More dressed iron ore is being transported these days by the 98 km long large-size pipeline extending from Musan to Chongjin in the northern region of our country.

This long-distance dressed ore pipeline, the largest one of its kind in the world, links the Musan Mine, one of the leading iron ore producers of Korea with thousands of millions of tons of iron ore deposits, with the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a metallurgical giant.

This large-size, long-distance dressed ore pipeline was laid in November last year in accordance with the unique policy of three way transport put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the policy of using cableways, conveyors and pipelines in transport.

With a singlehearted desire to translate into practice the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader, our heroic workers, scientists and technicians built this pipeline in a matter of one year or so with their own technique, equipment and efforts, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

All the automated and remote-controlled systems of the pipeline are now operating well.

Concentrated iron ore piled mountain-high at the pre-treatment ground near the dressing plant of the mine is constantly transported together with water to the second and third stage pumping stations by the high pressure pump at the first stage pumping station across steep mountains 1,500 metres above sea level and deep valleys and from there to the dehydration tank of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

The transport of dressed ore by this large-size, long-distance pipeline, a great monumental creation in the age of Juche, is kept on a high level. These days the transport of dressed ore has been doubled or trebled as against the first half of the year.

The transport capacity of dressed ore by this pipeline has been markedly raised to supply raw material more sufficiently to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works which is being expanded on a large scale.

This bears witness to the superiority and tremendous vitality of the great leader's unique policy of making a transport revolution.

The pipeline is developing under the wise leadership and constant care of the fatherly leader.

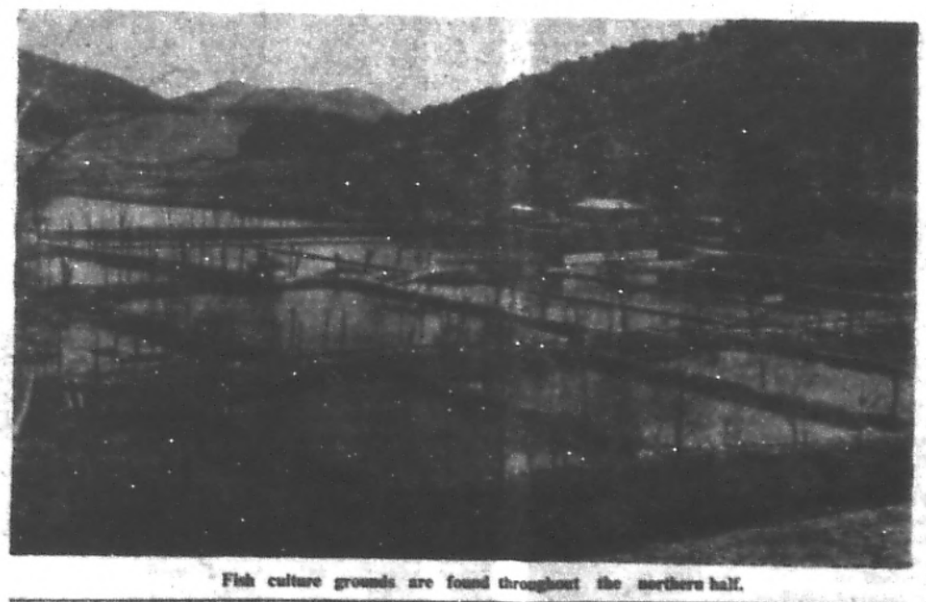
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited North Hamgyong Province again last spring and, busy as he was giving on-the-spot guidance, directed deep attention to the transport of dressed ore by this pipeline. He highly praised the successful construction of the pipeline and taught in detail how to effectively use the modernly-equipped pipeline and give full play to its capacity.

Recently the fatherly leader again accorded deep solicitude to the workers operating the pipeline, highly praising their success.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, the workers and technicians of the dressed ore transport office under the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex who are in charge of the operation of the pipeline have replenished and perfected various processes to operate all the systems at full capacity.

(KCNA)

1,000-Hectare Fish Culture Grounds Appear In Tideland on West Coast



Fish culture grounds are found throughout the northern half.

A large-scale fish culture base extending 1,000 hectares is taking shape in the tideland adjacent to Tasa-do Island on the West Coast, northwestern area of the DPRK.

This vast breeding ground stretching 8 kilometres from south to north and 4 kilometres from east to west, with a 40 kilometre long dyke circling it, has 55 fry ponds, big-fish ponds and fish-fattening ponds and there lies a lobster pond with an acreage of 140 hectares on the farthest end of the seashore.

The over 100 structures include 15 feed-cleaning grounds and water pumping stations.

A modern chicken factory with a building space of over 6,000 square metres is under construction near the fish farm, which will use its by-products for feeding the fish. Feed will automatically flow into the ponds.

Grass fish, carp, grey mullet, crucian, eel and lobster and other fish will be cultivated in a three-dimensional way there to produce 5,000 tons of fish annually for the population.

In June 1974, President Kim Il Sung gave instructions for building a fish farm in the tideland adjacent to Tasa-do Island and naming it Yomju Youth Fish Farm.

The young builders removed one million cubic metres of earth in this place which had been overgrown with reeds and carried out the vast project in the short period of two years.

Fifty tons or more lobsters have already been hauled out of the lobster pond. (KCNA)

U.S. Provoked Panmunjom Incident

— House Hearing on Incident —

(Continued from page 1)

At the first part of the hearing, Chairman Dante B. Fascell declared that there was no reason for the DPRK to cause the "Panmunjom incident" and the U.S. utilized the incident.

Following are excerpts from the comments made by Fascell:

"How does that square with the propaganda value of what the North Koreans were trying to do? I don't follow all that.

"I grant that they are playing a political game. You would think they were trying to invite a response that would kill their men. In other words, they would be delighted to have their 30 people killed if that would prove their point. Their point is that the United States is aggressive and that there is great tension there.

"They didn't use any weapons. They were outgunned to start with, and they followed their orders and pulled back as fast as they could.

"Why wouldn't the North Koreans want 30 men killed to prove their point? I don't understand that."

Fascell further asked:

"Let me ask another question, and then we will get to the substance of this thing.

"This still relates to the film. Why don't we have cameras taking official pictures all the time?"

Answering Fascell's question, Deputy Assistant Secretary Morton I. Abramowitz said:

"We had cameras there in three places. One was located by the tree and one in UN observation post five which was the one the tree was obscuring. Then we had a third camera located in the area at guard post three, also. We had three cameras. So, we had coverage of the incident, although the movie obviously is imperfect and you can't tell very much except the fact."

This answer implied that the U.S. side had prepared for the incident.

Questioned by Congressman Larry Winn if the U.S. had informed the DPRK side in advance of the plan the U.S. guards to cut the poplar tree, Abramowitz answered:

"First of all, there is a considerable amount. I want to repeat, there is a considerable amount of daily work done in this whole area, whether it is cutting trees, repairing things, and the like. All that is done constantly. Now, I understand there is no notification for any specific item of work. There is just too much of it. What the notification does consist of is I think a monthly statement to the other side. We have complied with this. I am not sure what the North Koreans have done.

"We have told the North Koreans monthly that we will be sending a number of our people into the zone to do X,Y and Z for this whole month: there will be 150 or 200, and they will be performing such maintenance, etcetera. We do not notify them as to every item because work is done steadily. That is my understanding of the procedures on this sort of maintenance."

This statement contradicts totally the earlier allegation of the U.S. side that on the morning the incident took place it had phoned the DPRK about the planned cutting of the tree.

Answering the question of Winn if the American commander in any way tried to contact the U.S. side, Abramowitz said:

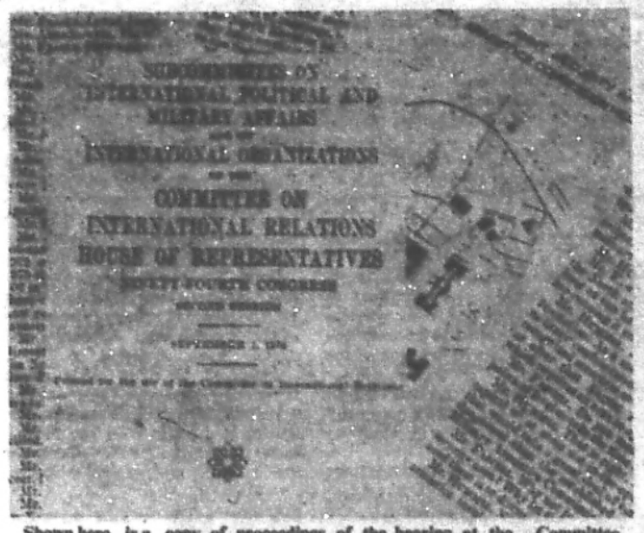
"I think two things were happening. The principal American commander, who was Captain Bonifas, was felled immediately. I think one of the security people went to call the check post where our quick reaction force is and they arrived 3 minutes later. However, the incident was over in the sense that our two men were killed and our people were withdrawing from the area before our quick reaction platoon arrived. The platoon which was 600 meters away ready to go at any possibility of incident got there, I am told, within 3 minutes, which was obviously too late, but early enough to allow for the evacuation of the rest of our people."

The DPRK side, as soon as the incident occurred, laid bare that "while this incident was taking place, the assistant security officer of the U.S. army, the U.S. duty officer and a captain of the south Korean puppet army directly commanded it, watching the scene, on Hill No. 3 opposite Panmunjom, having made even preparations for photographing it, and more than 100 heavily armed military personnel were waiting in three trucks behind them." (the August 19 statement of the Korean Central News Agency)

The above statement of Abramowitz and the following part of the hearing prove what the DPRK side said was true.

Mr. Gilman: Were they (U.S. work force) under observation from our posts while they were there?

Mr. Abramowitz: They were.



Shown here is a copy of proceedings of the hearing at the Committee on International Relations House of Representatives of the U.S. on the Panmunjom incident.

Mr. Gilman: How far away were the posts that observed them?

Mr. Abramowitz: One of the observation posts was, I think, perhaps 200 meters away. Then the security platoon was located about 600 meters away, all within the area. I am sorry, General Atkinson says one post was 40 meters away, not 200 meters.

Mr. Gilman: Were we in contact with the work force while it was at the tree?

Mr. Abramowitz: Yes, by radio or telephone.

Elizabeth Hotzman, a representative in Congress from the state of New York stressed the fact that the Administration violated "the War Powers Resolution" by dispatching U.S. navy and air forces from bases in Japan and from the U.S. mainland to the Korean front.

She said:

"According not only to newspaper accounts but to prior testimony before this committee, apparently there was an additional introduction of U.S. armed forces in Korea. For example, the aircraft carrier Midway sailed from Japan toward Korea. It was reported in the press that the Midway departed with 1 destroyer and 4 frigates and that there were 75 fighter-bombers on the Midway.

Apparently, there was also a decision made to dispatch 2 squadrons of 40 fighter-bombers to South Korea from Okinawa and Idaho.

In addition, there was apparently a show of force that included, at least from press reports, B-52 bombers which flew from Guam, F-4 Phantoms, and F-111 fighter-bombers as well.

I am advised that no report was filed by the President under the War Powers Resolution. Although the handling of this incident may have been appropriate in every sense, still in all it seems to me that the intent of the War Powers Resolution should have been followed and obeyed. It is an important piece of legislation which requires that the Congress of the United States is to be consulted about the use of American forces abroad when this might lead to hostilities and when there is an additional enlargement of present forces abroad. It requires the President to consult closely with the Congress in these respects. While this committee is reviewing the Korean matter, I wish to bring to this committee's attention the question of whether or not the War Powers Resolution should have been followed."

The fact is that when U.S. President Ford did not consult with the Congress dispatching the U.S. forces to Korea he violated the War Powers Resolution.

On balance, the proceedings of the hearing show graphically that it is not the DPRK but the Ford Administration that provoked the "Panmunjom incident."

U.S. Should Rethink Its Role in Korea

By Jerome A. Cohen

Follow excerpts of the article which Jerome A. Cohen, Director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard University, wrote in the September 12, 1976 issue of the Los Angels Times, U.S.

Recent events have dramatized both horns of America's dilemma about Korea, which now rivals the Middle East as the world's most dangerous powderkeg.

The harsh punishmeots meted out to 18 political and religious leaders in Seoul on Aug. 28 furnished a tragic reminder of how massive American military and economic aid to the South Korean government has been perverted by President Park Chung Hee to impose a repressive dictatorship of his own, one that seems bent upon alienating South Korea from its only continuing source of security—the United States.

The South, concerned at Pyongyang's increasing success in mobilizing votes among Third World nations, must surely find such an incident a windfall in improving its position among outraged non-communist nations. It also proved invaluable with American public opinion at a time when pressure in this country against Park's domestic repression was again rising to the peril point that it had reached just prior to Park's previous windfall—last year's sudden collapse of non-Communist Vietnam. Such an incident was particularly useful abroad in overshadowing and seeming to justify the stiff sentences which Park was about to impose upon the well-known leaders who had called for restoration of democracy.

The south's output has grown phenomenally, but development has been achieved at the expense of the 80% of the population whose wages are kept very low while a minority has become affluent. Moreover, the South's economic strategy has made it increasingly dependent for investment, loans and trade not only upon the United States but also upon Korea's detested former colonial rulers, the Japanese.

Further, there has been widespread political unrest ever since 1972, when Park did away with the system of relatively free elections which had allowed the popular democratic leader Kim Dae Jung to come close to ousting Park from the presidency. Park has had to rule by a series of emergency decrees which have forbidden virtually all dissent under pain of severe punishment, and, with the aid of the ever-present, dreaded Korean CIA, he has muzzled the press, purged the universities, crippled labor unions, reduced the National Assembly to a sham, controlled the judiciary, infiltrated the churches and generally intimidated the articulate segments of the nation. In these circumstances, for the Park regime the Panmunjom incident's reminder of the "threat from the North," which has been used to excuse all forms of repression including torture and mysterious deaths, is almost too good to be true and has been skillfully played up at home.

The U.S. imperialists and Pak gangsters are watching a chance to attack on the North.

The United States is literally caught in the middle of the tense Korean situation. The United States has 40,000 troops and nearly 700 nuclear weapons there, some of them right at the DMZ which has separated the two antagonists since the end of the Korean conflict in 1953.

I believe the United States should take these initiatives:

In order to demonstrate good faith, the President should announce the immediate withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Korea and the first stage of the gradual reduction of U.S. ground forces there.

The President should express the belief that the demise of Korean democracy through repression not only spreads underground opposition to Park at home.

The President should announce our intention to attempt to open up official and unofficial political, economic and cultural contact with Pyongyang in the hope of establishing the communication required to begin negotiating the withdrawal of American forces, arms-control measures and other agreements. The need to devise arrangements to replace the role of the UN Command in the Korean armistice presents an opportunity to begin a long-overdue diplomatic dialogue, and the North Koreans' expressed willingness to revise regulation of the Joint Security area at Panmunjom suggests that they might respond to a serious approach on other matters as well.

Syngman Rhee was spoiling for a war, and had repeatedly condemned the United States for our refusal to underwrite a northern adventure. For his inauguration in 1948, he had arches constructed to proclaim the slogan, "Today we establish our Republic. Tomorrow we'll march northward." There is substantial evidence that Rhee's armies had conducted regular forays against the North long before the large scale North Korean invasion.

Yet Park, like his predecessor Syngman Rhee, has sustained his power through anti-North propaganda and incessant assertions that the North is about to attack. A North-South accommodation, while it would serve the aspirations of the Korean people and the interests of the United States, would at the same time tend to undercut Park's grasp in the South. Certainly he is aware that any lessening in tensions would bring with it a reduction in his people's tolerance for repression.

If we look past Park's self-serving interpretation of events, we may find that there was a genuine shift in North Korea's posture in 1971, coinciding generally with the Nixon Administrations' moves toward detente with China and with the development of substantive agreements with the Soviet Union. Has Park sabotaged that trend? If so, the United States policy-makers who are solemnly swearing allegiance to Park are being taken for fools—and the country along with them.

"National Security" is the Administrations' excuse. But if the United States is not the "policeman of the world", why must we be the policeman of the thirty-eighth parallel? What specific national interest requires a direct bilateral commitment to the government of South Korea? Why is a divided Korea—split along the thirty-eighth parallel—of vital interest to the U.S.? Is there a threat so severe to us that we must unilaterally station troops exactly at the site of possible trouble, and participate with our arms, aid, and prestige in Park's mutilation of human rights?

Of course no one postulates a Korean attack on this country even should Korea be reunified under communist control. If it had the inclination, it still would not have the power.

Nor is it especially relevant to note that Korea is a point of great power convergence—where China, the Soviet Union, Japan, and the United States' Pacific frontier come together. That merely states a geographic fact. What dangers and obligations flow from it?

The United States concern over Korea is clearly indirect. It flows partly from aspirations retained at the end of World War II to be both a Pacific power and, beyond that, a power on the Asian mainland. But it is far more comprehensible, and justifiable, to conclude that our interest in Korea stems from our close association and alliance with Japan.

The crucial point is that President Park Chung Hee of Korea is in the process of dramatically upping the American ante should it become necessary to rescue his regime. The American people have tolerated what it has taken until now to deter war. They would not likely tolerate the kind of endless, hopeless Vietnam-style war that could easily follow if Park continues to fertilize his own land for subversion. If it comes to that, our interest will lie in staying out. Our fundamental Pacific security interests, built around our relationship with Japan, simply do not require automatic support for President Park and a permanently divided Korea.

A new approach toward Korea should be guided by several primary American concerns.

We have a growing interest in avoiding the damage to America's international posture—and to our own internal peace and self-respect—that comes from identifying with dictatorial regimes overseas. Our involvement with such governments can no longer be justified with vague invocations of national security; instead, the United States must seek to stand wherever we can for fundamental human rights and democratic ideals.

We should remove all tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea. Present troop deployments are needlessly provocative. They disserve the U.S. Constitution and the War Powers Act, and they allow President Park to hold our troops hostage for his own ends.

We should begin a phased withdrawal of our forces from South Korea. It is difficult to see any substantive reason why the withdrawal of our forces could not be completed within a few years at the most. Meanwhile, the most profound impact of our forces in South Korea is to encourage an adventurous attitude by President Park, and to stand as irrefutable physical evidence of our involvement with his repressive regime.

The United States should be exceedingly cautious about supplying arms which Park could use in an offensive against the North.

The United States should restate, declare, and seek to implement our original policy after World War II—support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and for Korean neutrality in the international sphere. It is a fact of Korean history that the desire for a unified Korea has remained strong despite the Korean conflict of the 1930's. That historical force for reunification should be welcomed by the international community.

Our relationship with Korea is demonstrably not of the kind which is so vital to our security that we are forced to ignore Park's offenses against basic human rights. Indeed, as he continues that trend, he is himself undoing both the moral and the practical grounds for our commitment.

The United States should be willing to undertake continuing direct discussions with officials of North Korea. I have even less hope for the practice of responding to governments we find distasteful by pretending they do not exist. It was self-defeating in China, in Cuba, and in Vietnam, and it is also self-defeating in Korea.

Nearly every commentary on Korea these days suggests that while our policy may need adjustment, this, on the heels of Vietnam, is not the right time.

On the contrary, I think the time for realistic policy change is now.

Twelve years ago, in another August, in another election year, a small outbreak of violence in Asia became the occasion of a great commitment in Vietnam. The guns of that August should echo a warning in this one. The mistake of that Congress should inspire prudence in this one. The confusion of that year should provoke wisdom for this one.

Unless we see Korea in the cold light of reason instead of the blinding light of anger, if we march in lockstep with the past, acting out of habit rather than thought, then I fear that the first warning against Vietnam which I spoke in the Senate in 1963 will come back to haunt us in the Korea of the 1970's—that this "is policy of moral debacle and military defeat. . . . The failure of our Vietnam policy should be a signal for every one of us in this chamber to re-examine the roots of that policy. Part of those roots are here before us today. . . ."

Sadly, ominously, I do not have to change a word of that thirteen year old warning about Vietnam to talk about Korea today. We cannot relive the last decade, but we can learn from it. We cannot change the past, but we can save the future. That earlier August in that earlier election year should teach us to demand that the similarities stop here—that this time, following this moment of confrontation, we shall make peace rather than continue toward war.

Time to Reconsider Korea

By George McGovern

Senator George McGovern addressed September 15,1976 the U.S. Senate. Follow excerpts from his address.

The recent killing of two American officers at the thirty-eighth parallel in Korea should lead the Congress and the Executive Branch alike to re-examine the purpose and meaning of our commitment there. As we learned to our sorrow in the last decade, legislative silence gives consent to the abuse of power. In the midst of crisis, in the rush to manufacture national unity for its own sake, a Congress which rubberstamps a policy becomes responsible for its results.

The one Senate vote which I most regret was the one cast in support of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. Already a public critic of our Vietnamese intervention, I did not think that moment was the right time to dissent. I permitted the Administration to ease my doubts with a non-binding promise not to widen the war. As it turned out, that moment, when we were told that we had to rally around in the face of a minor naval engagement, may have been the last moment to turn the tide of escalation.

Hindsight can offer foresight. For my part, I do not intend to repeat the error of Tonkin. I hope the Congress will learn the lesson of that first vote on Vietnam. Fortunately this was not —it did not become—the last moment in Korea. But it could have been. Our good fortune is primarily a matter of good luck. The stunning fact is that August, 1976, could have been that last moment. We could be engaged today in a full-scale conflict which the Congress did not anticipate less than a month ago, without any chance for the people's representatives to approve or prevent. An American force stationed in Korea long ago, in a period of different global conditions and national assumptions, has become a hostage to hold our country to a course we might not take if we had a free choice.

But we do have the opportunity to choose. Now, after this crisis, before the next confrontation, we must question whether America should continue to stand at the edge of war in Korea. We must face the real implications of our Korean position, review the reasons for our commitment, and on that basis restate or revise our policy.

Our justifiable anger does not justify keeping some 40,000 troops in Korea because two Americans were killed who would be alive today if our forces were not there. Our troop presence should not be the cause of its own perpetuation. We have seen such twisted logic before, in the Nixon pretense that we kept fighting in Vietnam to free our prisoners of war, when in fact the war only added to their numbers. They could only be released in peace, not while the war continued.

The relevant question relative to Korea is whether our troops should be there, and, beyond that, whether the premises which have inspired and shaped our relationship with South Korea still remain valid after more than a quarter-century.

If our vital interests are at stake, then sacrifice and firmness are not only acceptable but essential. But I do not believe that our sons should die for the sake of a past which is gone, or a present which is wrong, or a policy whose central justification is that it exists. The forces that were sent to Korea a generation ago as a trip wire could trip this generation into another wrong war in another wrong place at another wrong time.

In the eighteenth century, Europe fought the War of Jenkins' Ear. The Congress should not permit the United States to be drawn into the Poplar Tree war. Nor should we permit the Executive Branch another episode of threats, which could lead to the death of thousands, over the exact form of a note of apology, when no words can restore lives already lost. Rather this is a time literally to look beyond the tree to the forest—to the larger issue of our Korean involvement as such.

We cannot know what will happen next to those eighteen distinguished Korean leaders. But a two to eight year term in one of Park's prisons is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. In the past, prisoners have usually been held incommunicado, so charges of torture cannot be proved. But an investigator for Amnesty International reported on one young prisoner who emerged for his trial with his ears and eyelids missing and his fingers burned together. The government maintains those were accidental injuries. A prominent Korean intellectual and former member of the National Assembly testified that he was hung upside down and burned with a flame in order to extract a confession.

In short, Park Chung Hee has subjected his countrymen to a cruel dictatorship. If the purpose of our involvement in South Korea is to protect its people from tyranny, then we have already failed. Whatever the sins of the other side, our own client defies the values we claim to advance.

President Park has variously justified his draconian measures by asserting the need for a strengthened hand at home so he can negotiate with the regime in the North, or else by claiming that his country is under the threat of imminent attack. I suggest that both claims are little more than self-serving pretense.

The premise that negotiations abroad require dictatorship at home is patently absurd. As to the military threat, Park's first decisive moves toward one-man rule coincided with a period of relative moderation from the North. From 1967 through 1969 there had been a series of clashes between North and South Korea; by 1971 and 1972 those confrontations had virtually disappeared, as both Koreas manifested more interest in peaceful discussions. Red Cross teams from the two sides met first in September of 1971, and the two governments signed a joint communique favoring negotiations toward reunification in July of 1972. Yet that is precisely the period when Park's police state was born.

Most likely his actions had nothing at all to do with the North—except, perhaps, to the extent that his contacts with the regime of North Korea inspired him to emulate its worst features. Despite his attempts at camouflage, it is plain that Park has moved from ambition for personal power, and from the assumption that he can rule as he likes without losing American support.

Park is not showing new colors. His fascist hues have been evident from the time he took power through a military coup in 1961. Before that he had distinguished himself as a rising young military officer—but on the wrong side, in the Japanese Imperial Army which occupied and oppressed Korea for forty years before World War II. When Park took over in 1961, he promptly banned demonstrations, closed newspapers, arrested tens of thousands of his opponents, and created a new system of military courts. He also created the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. But while we have taken our CIA to task for its domestic activities, the KCIA was created for precisely that purpose—an ominous secret police force for Park to use against his countrymen.

The American Administration of that period responded forcefully. President Kennedy threatened to cut off all aid. It was that pressure which inspired Park to establish a constitution and accept the nominal Korean democracy which lasted until 1972.

In August, 1975, then Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger followed the President to Korea. While there, the Secretary committed the United States to support—with credits and the development of an enlarged Korean arms industry—a new three billion dollar Korean force improvement program, overlapping a $1.5 billion military modernization program begun in 1971.

But the President and the Secretary of Defense assured Park that there would be no change in the U.S. military presence in Korea. Forty-two thousand Americans are pledged to remain there indefinitely.

Further, U.S. forces are deployed north of Seoul, at or near the demilitarized zone between North and South. Congress has worked out a new War Powers Act which is supposed to prevent future presidential wars. But the location of our troops in Korea avoids the War Powers Act and guarantees an automatic involvement in any new Korean conflict.

The Administration has even implied that we will risk nuclear war for Korea. We have 1,700 tactical nuclear weapons within range, many of them located in South Korea. Secretary Schlesinger suggested that we could very well use them if war broke out; President Ford refused to dismiss this perilous new policy. Park is thus told that we will risk not only our life and treasure on his behalf, but that we are now ready to plunge across the nuclear threshold as well.

So the Administration has not merely tolerated Park's swing to fascism; American policy has reinforced it and our soldiers are the hostages of that policy if trouble comes. In the process, we are unwittingly playing a role in the death of democracy in Korea.

In any case, it was a gross distortion, yet one hardly questioned at the time, to portray South Korea as the peace-loving victim. On the contrary,

The poplar tree was cut down on Aug. 21 by the U.S. troops. Inset is Senator George McGovern.

Time: Koreagate on Capitol Hill ?

Follows excerpts from the Nov. 29 Time article entitled "Koreagate on Capitol Hill?":

☆ ☆

The buzz words, like "stonewall" and "limited hangout," have not resurfaced—at least not yet. But there is an unmistakable sniff of Watergate wafting over the Hydra-headed investigations of exported South Korean corruption currently under way in Washington. The White House cover-up to protect its guilty is still fresh in everyone's memory. Yet here is the Legislative Branch displaying, at the very least, a marked lack of enthusiasm to get to the bottom of a scandal that could badly tarnish Congress.

New Revelations. So far the scandal has been focused on cash gifts to U.S. politicians who might have clout in decisions involving aid to the Park Chung Hee regime in South Korea. New revelations continue to reinforce the impression that, as one congressional leader admitted, "there's a lot of Korean money around, and a lot of guys are involved." Among the main figures in the federal probes of Korean influence peddling: former Representative Richard Hanna of California, a silent partner in an import-export business run by Tongsun Park, a Washington-based Korean businessman with a yen for winning friends in high places; Louisiana Democrat Otto Passman, a longtime Park crony; and former New Jersey Congressman Cornelius Gallagher. Meanwhile, on another front, there are charges that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) has been carrying out both open and "black" (undereover) operations in the U.S. on a broad scale.

According to Korean dissidents in the U.S. and Washington officials, the KCIA maintains at least 30 acknowledged agents in the U.S., operating mainly out of embassies and consulates. They can call on the services of 400 or more Korean businessmen, students and professors willing to perform undercover jobs. The operation of such a spy network on U.S. soil by a foreign power—even a friendly one—is illegal notwithstanding the fact that the U.S.'s own CIA has done much the same abroad.

One graphic account of KCIA activity was related last week to Time Chicago Bureau Chief Benjamin Cate by Jai Hyon Lee, a former South Korean cultural and press attache in Washington. Lee fell out with the Park regime and was granted asylum in the U.S. in 1973. In that year, says Lee, now an associate professor of journalism at Western Illinois University, the KCIA effectively took over the South Korean embassy. KCIA men began to hold daily "orientation" sessions in which diplomats, says Lee, were directed "to organize businessmen" in support of the Park government and to "seduce Congressmen" with influence on U.S.-Korean relations.

Lee insists he once saw then Ambassador Kim Dong Jo stuffing $100 bills into white envelopes. Kim's attache case was "bulging with bundles of $100 bills. There must have been several hundred thousand dollars in that briefcase. It was an astonishing sight." Says Lee: "I asked him where he was going." Kim, looking as if the question were naive, replied: "To the Capitol." Lee is convinced the money was intended for Congressmen and other officials.

Little Interest. Lee says it was common for the KCIA to hand junketeering Congressmen cash-filled envelopes to compensate them for their own and their wives' personal expenses on trips to South Korea. Thus the Congressmen could properly record and pay for their wives' expenses without being out of pocket at all. Lee, following his defection after 20 years of government service, testified to the FBI in 1973, but his allegations began to arouse interest only last summer, when a House International Relations subcommittee, headed by Minnesota Congressman Donald Fraser, again quizzed Lee. Fraser got the Justice Department to open its investigation of Korean bribery.

For all of its zeal, the KCIA is regarded in Washington as a ham-handed offspring of the U.S. CIA—which has helped finance the KCIA in the past. The KCIA does not bother to gather intelligence from South Korea's closest enemy, North Korea. Aside from its efforts to buy influence in U.S. political circles, its main mission seems to be to suppress criticism of the Park regime at home and abroad, notably in the U.S., which has big Korean populations in Los Angeles, New York City and Washington. The FBI has been probing—so far inconclusively—complaints by Korean dissidents in the U.S. of KCIA harassment through threatening phone calls and other bullyboy tactics.

The Park government's political activity in the U.S. began in 1970, after the Nixon Administration announced it would cut American forces in Korea from 60,000 to 40,000 troops. Fretful about a Jimmy Carter campaign pledge to pull out more troops and perhaps cut economic aid as well, the Koreans kept up their U.S. political activity this year.

Focal Point. Seoul still denies any connection with Tongsun Park, the partygiving Washington rice broker who remains a focal point of the investigations. But federal probers believe the regime ordered the millionaire mystery man, last reported shuttling between Japan and Great Britain, to stay clear of both the U.S. and South Korea. Should Park decide never to return to the U.S., as seems possible, he would be leaving behind considerable assets—including two homes, a business building and the George Town Club, where he has done much of his Washington entertaining. He also has a $249,000 secret interest in a new Washington bank called the Diplomat National, according to a front man who held some of the Park stock—another facet in the still murky picture of Korean money and political muscle in the U.S.

—From U.S. magazine "Time"—

Bribery Scandal Exposed in "Nat'l Assembly"

According to reports from south Korea, O Se Ung, member of an opposition party, made an interpellation on November 4 in the puppet national "assembly" on the Pak Tong Son's role in the bribery scandal in the US.

He asked the "government" to tell the assembly if the fact is true as reported that Pak Tong Son, in conspiracy with high-ranking "KCIA" agents at the south Korean "embassy" in the US, had paid out $500,000 to $1 million a year since 1970 in cash, gifts and campaign contributions to US Congressmen and other government officials, in order to bring American policy in line with interests of the Pak "regime."

He also demanded explanations on whether or not Pak Jung Hi personally directed the bribery plot as American papers reported.

O Se Ung, during his over one hour speech, disclosed details of the bribery case and revealed the ugliness of the Pak puppet regime, which was plunged into a panic by the FBI investigations into the bribery case.

Nobody tried to check his interpellation.

His remarks were very shocking. Usually "national assemblymen's" speeches have to be pre-censored by the Pak clique. Pak Jung Hi entirely prohibits "national assemblymen" from criticizing his "regime."

South Korean "national assemblymen" had been kept in the dark on the US congressmen bribery case, because of the "government"-imposed black-out on news reporting.

Later, O Se Ung made similar testimonies about the bribery case as a defence witness in a puppet court hearing held in Seoul on November 20 to "try" the case of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Japan will not accept asylum.

(at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo)

Far Eastern Economic Review on Diplomat Nat'l Bank

Follows a gist of the Dec. 10 Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) article on the Diplomat National Bank run by Tongsun Park:

☆ ☆

Washington: Agreement has been reached in principle for a group of South Vietnamese refugees to buy a major portion of the stock in the Diplomat National Bank(DNB) in Washington from associates of South Koreans Lieutenant-Colonel Pak Bo Hi and Tong Sun Park, central figures in US Government investigations into South Korean influence-peddling in this country.

The deal may also involve the shares in the bank held by the Reverend Moon Sun Myung and by other members of the Unification Church, the controversial Korean Christian sect of which Moon was the founder.

Diplomat National first opened in December 1975 and six months later made headlines when information from a congressional subcommittee on international organisations showed that Moon himself and several of his followers owned at least 44% of the bank's original stock.

DNB officials now claim that the individuals associated with the church who originally bought stock were in fact acting for Lt-Col. Pak Bo Hi and Tong Sun Park. Both South Koreans have close connections with the Korean CIA, according to federal investigators.

Tong Sun Park acquired a 10% interest in the DNB's initial stock through three business associates. Lt-Col. Pak Bo Hi was brought into the bank by his cousin Rhee Jhoon, a major organiser of the DNB and member of the board of directors, according to Jack Anderson. Lt-Col. Pak is chief aide and translator for the Rev. Moon.

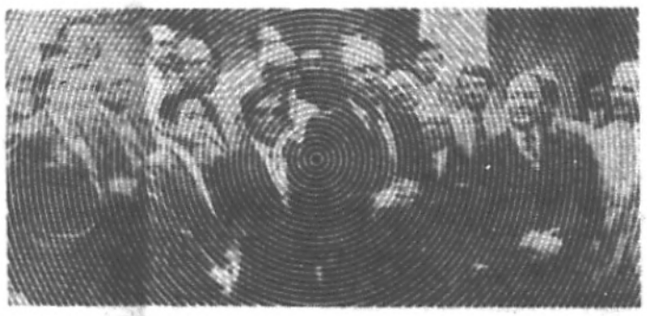
It is becoming increasingly clear in Washington that the South Korean campaign to influence US congressmen and the US public was a complex affair involving not only the KCIA and the Korean Embassy here but also individuals like Tong Sun Park, Pak Bo Hi and the Rev. Moon, who sought to build their own little empires and ingratiate themselves with the Government in Seoul.

Each of the three South Koreans, all tied together in the DNB, sought to emphasise his influence with powerful US officials to curry favour with Park Chung Hee's Administration. It appears that they sometimes acted in unison, sometimes alone.

With the campaign to influence Congress now in shambles, South Korean officials are moving with speed to dissociate themselves from Tong Sun Park, Pak Bo Hi and Moon and to put a much distance between them as possible.

President Park is believed to have ordered a massive reorganisation of his Washington operations. It is reported that the KCIA station chief, General Kim Yung Hwan, is to be replaced by Han Pyung Ki, a son-in-law of the President and currently deputy chief of the South Korean observer mission at the United Nations.

Stockholders associated with Tong Sun Park, Pak Bo Hi and Moon have agreed to sell their shares in the DNB to the South Vietnamese refugees as what looked like a promising torch-bearer of right-wing Asian interests in the US becomes embroiled in scandal.



South Korean puppet politicians called on pro-south Korean US lobbyists, headed by Ford.

NY Times Comments on S. Korean Bribery

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately trying to make their servants in the United States desist from fleeing abroad and take them back to south Korea in an attempt to prevent the full disclosure of their payoffs to the U.S. imperialists, their master, according to the December 5 issue of "The New York Times."

It was reported that "minister" of the puppet embassy in the United States Kim Yong Hwan "is now persistently persuaded" to return to south Korea by the bosses of Seoul.

The efforts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to take back to south Korea Kim Yong Hwan, chief of the U.S. branch of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency who directly commanded all the criminal acts of the agents in the United States are part of their desperate attempt to prevent their bribery scandal from being brought to full light.

As reported, when their payoff scandal was exposed, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique said nonchalantly that it is "groundless." But, unable to fool public opinion with this lie, they attempted to prevent the further disclosure of their payoff scandal by means of making their servants who executed the "bribing operation" on the spot slip away to other countries and reorganizing the U.S. branch of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

Their reorganization of the intelligence organ in the United States, however, frightened their servants and turned the situation more unfavourable to them.

Agents in the United States are seeking asylum, carrying a bundle of "secrets," afraid that they would be called to account and punished by the puppet bosses for the failure to secure the "secret" of the payoffs.

Kim Sang Gun, "second man" of the U.S. branch of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, has already taken refuge. And a rumour is widespread that Kim Yong Hwan concealed his whereabouts in the United States.

Irritated at this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dismissed the deputy chief of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and relieved its director of his office, shifting on to them the responsibility for the exposure of their payoffs and the taking refuge of their agents in the United States.

According to reports, the chief of the 8th bureau of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, ordered by the boss of the puppets, hurried to the United States to conduct a "persuading operation" to prevent their agents from taking refuge abroad.

With no honeyed words or threat, however, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persuade their servants who are well aware that they will be mercilessly punished by the truculent boss of the puppets if they return to south Korea or prevent the full disclosure of the payoff scandal.

The "persuading operation" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique only shows their sorry sight.

Beware S. Koreans Bearing Gifts: Economist

Below, excerpts from the Nov. 27 issue of The Economist (British weekly) entitled "Beware Koreans Bearing Gifts":

☆ ☆

The full scope of the South Korean scandal is still coming out. Plainly an extravagant, consistent and probably criminal scheme has been carried on to keep American policy in line with South Korean interests. For over five years the government of President Park has pursued a widespread and largely successful campaign to bribe congressmen and other influential Americans; the indictments that may follow could hurt the morale of the Democratic majority in Congress and strain its relations with the new Administration. The South Koreans have learnt, painfully, that there are rules to be observed even with a somewhat complacent ally. In their eagerness to influence congressional opinion they blundered over the line, and the fact that in North Korea they share a common adversary with the United States no longer serves as an excuse.

Their scheme was hatched at a time when South Koreans doubted the United States' continued commitment of troops to their country. Under the administration of Mr Richard Nixon, 22,000 American ground troops were withdrawn from South Korea. But that was all. It was not just South Korean pressure that prevented further cutbacks; the administration itself was divided about whether to continue them. Now Mr Jimmy Carter is about to take office, the future of the 33,000 ground troops that remain in South Korea is once again in question. Mr Carter believes they should be withdrawn, in consultation with the Japanese, although he has mentioned no timetable. So the South Koreans are back where they started.

The intrigue began at a meeting in the Blue House (the executive compound) in Seoul sometime during the winter of 1970-71, between President Park, the chiefs of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, the flamboyant Mr Tongsun Park, and Mr Pak Bo Hi. These two were to become principals in the scandal. Congress was to be the main target and Mr Park's largesse the main instrument of persuasion. The quasi-religion of Mr Sun Myung Moon (later to become known as "the Reverend Moon") would be put into play by Mr Pak Bo Hi, as an associate of Mr Moon's. Lastly, the KCIA's agents in the United States would help quieten South Korean critics of President Park living there.

Mr Park caught the eye of the Justice Department when he was stopped by Customs officials in Anchorage, Alaska, in December, 1973. He had with him a list containing the names of 90 congressmen, with figures against each name.

The Justice Department is investigating about 20 of those named. Of these about half a dozen, mainly Democrats, stand out: one is the House majority whip, Mr John McFall (California), who admitted, after the election, to taking $3,000 in cash from Mr Park, something one of his aides denied before.

The presence on Mr Park's list of a number of congressmen from rice-growing states explains the interest of the Department of Agriculture in him and in the tidy scheme he devised for financing his operations. As a middleman between American rice growers and South Korean purchasers he was able to divert $5m a year, some of it from subsidised sales made under the Food for Peace programme.

Muck on the muckraker

Last December Mr Park used some of the money to start a bank, the Diplomat National, with Mr Pak Bo Hi. The bank is said to be financially sound, although Mr Park and Mr Pak are now on the point of selling out (to South Vietnamese interests). It has a bizarre background. One of its founding directors was Mr Jack Anderson, the widely-read investigative columnist. Mr Anderson also shared an interest with another South Korean businessman in a chain of karate schools, the Capitol Hill branch of which gave lessons to congressmen. The suggestion, not proven, is that Mr Anderson used supposedly muck-raking columns about these South Korean ventures as a form of advertising for them, to his own eventual profit. This complaint was enough for the Miami Herald, one of the many newspapers that take his service, to cut all mention of South Korea from his column last week. According to the Herald, South Korea was a subject on which Mr Anderson was now "disqualified". Next day, Mr Anderson said he would liquidate his interests and resign from the bank.

There is a growing demand to hear the whole story and for some offenders to be brought to book. But the sorcerer is in a poor position to scold his apprentices. The CIA, as Congress amply showed, has itself meddled thoroughly in the political affairs of other countries. It taught allied agencies like the KCIA some of the "black" tricks and financed them, too. It is naturally reluctant to see the dogs unleashed on a friendly service. Also there are enough Congressmen compromised to make Capitol Hill a source of inertia as well.

Seoul's '77 "Draft Budget": Military Spending Increased by 31.3%

The south Korean fascist clique on December 2 passed through the "national assembly" the "draft budget" of the puppet government for next year, set 30.6 per cent greater than this year's, according to a report from Seoul.

In the "draft budget" the puppet clique tampered with a few figures of the "original text" which they brought before the puppet national assembly for "deliberation" for the sake of formality in September. It is a budget of treachery to financially support the war policy, fascist tyranny and "two Koreas" plot and an anti-popular budget of extortion to cover expenses needed for this with tax income.

They markedly increased in the course of the "deliberation" at the puppet national assembly "defence expenditure," direct military expenses which were set 31.3 per cent greater than this year's and marked up "expenses for general administration" by over 4,500 million won above the original figure to intensify the fascist repression of the south Korean people.

They also raised the so-called "expenses for economic development" to accelerate the militarization of the economy by 33.2 per cent higher than this year's original annual expenditure and "social development expenses" to intensify "anti-communism" and plots against the northern half of the Republic by 31 per cent.

All the facts indicate that 87.9 per cent of the annual expenditures of the puppet government's "budget" for next year will be directed to the manoeuvres for the provocation of a war and to the fascist repression for keeping the "revitalized" dictatorial system.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique plan to cover the bulk of revenues with the extortion of taxes from the south Korean people.

When ruling and opposition "members" were "examining" the so-called "draft budget" at the puppet national assembly, traitor Pak Jung Hi announced that next year's "budget" scale increased and, therefore, "it must not be forgotten that domestic burdens will become heavier" and "nearly 1 trillion won defence expenditures" should be covered at all costs.

They set tax income in the next year's "budget" at 93.9 per cent of the total revenues.

To attain this target, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up or retrogressively revised 18 tax laws and decided to reinforce organs for the extortion of taxes and increase the number of tax officials at the puppet national assembly.

As a result, per capita tax levy in south Korea next year will amount to over 75,000 won, 14,000 won greater than this year's.

This means that next year the tax burden of the south Korean people will be 5 times heavier than the 1971 figure.

It clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's clamour that next year's "budget" is one guaranteeing "stable people's lives" and "removing social unrest" is a lie to deceive the people.

4th Hearing of March Manifesto Held

Pastor Un Myong Gi and professor Tak Hi Jun at Songgyungwan University made testimonies as defence witnesses on November 4 at the 4th hearing in the Seoul Court of Appeals on the "charges" brought against Kim Dae Jung, Yun Bo Son and 16 other prominent south Korean dissidents, in connection with the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued on March 1.

Supporting the declaration, Un stated that the freedom of religion was strictly restricted in south Korea on the plea of "national security," as the declaration says.

He also said he knew many instances of the surveillance of church activities by "government" officials disguised as pastors.

He complained: Churches in south Korea are under political surveillance. The police prevented him by force from holding a prayer meeting whenever he tried to hold one. Over 100 letters recently sent to church leaders in localities were not delivered. These letters contained the information that 6 ministers in Kwangju had been arrested on charges of involvement in anti-"government" activities.

In reply to the question whether or not south Korean workers were harshly exploited by foreign enterprises as described in the March 1 declaration Tak said: "South Korean workers are suffering from starvation wages despite hard work. Under the present constitution, workers are not permitted to demand improvement of their working conditions."

Kim Ji Ha Com. Collects Signature In Paris

The "Committee for the Release of Kim Ji Ha" in France on November 16 organized a meeting in Paris to launch a signature campaign for the release of south Korean democratic figures, according to a report.

Put up there were photographs showing the struggle of the south Korean patriots and democratic figures and exposing the barbarous fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The meeting was attended by the members of the "Committee for the Release of Kim Ji Ha" and students and citizens of Paris.

The vice-chairman of the "committee" spoke at the meeting.

All the attendants of the meeting signed their names in demand of the release of south Korean democratic figures.

Japanese Send Letter to Carter

Representatives of the "council to study the Kim Dae Jung incident in Kyoto" sent a letter to U.S. president-elect Carter.

The letter said: We request that you will take proper steps to get the south Korean "regime" release political prisoners, including Kim Dae Jung, arrested on charges of criticising Pak and will carry out a policy towards south Korea such as will promote human dignity and democracy.

The council was formed by about 50 scholars, cultured leaders and religionists in Kyoto, and has been appealed for a probe into the Kim Dae Jung incident and for the release of Kim Dae Jung from prison.

Representatives of the council are Suekawa Hiroshi, honorary president of Ritsumeikan University; Yuasa Hachiro, honorary president of International Christian University; and Sumiya Etsuji, honorary president of Doshisha University.

A south Korean puppet artillery unit

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